WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

CHARLES D. ELLIS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq. }
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, }
" Richards, Bissett & Aborn, } New York.
A. Richards, Esq. }
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDWD HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
In the Store next North of the new Custom House.
Wilmington, N. C.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,
IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DeROSSET, *Ag'ts.*
July 11, 1845. 43-tf

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Rum and Whiskey.

50 *Bbls N. E. Rum,*
20 do N. O. Whiskey.
Daily expected and for sale by
J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

Garden Seeds.

A FRESH and full assortment, growth of **1845.** Just received by
F13 22 WM. SHAW.

THE VENTRILOQUIST'S STORY.

Signor Von Blitz was an humorous gentleman, who had the power of ventriloquism. Travelling in the Southern country, he meets a slave and asks him something about the hotel, then in sight, kept by Mr. Lemond. Quash, (the slave,) is singing,

"Long time ago,"

when the traveller accosts him, and after a question or two, thus inquires:

'Well, Quash, what kind of a person is Mr. Lemond?'

'Oh, he nice man—monsus nice man; empertain gemplemen in fust style, and I take care uv de horses. I 'blongs to him, and though I say it, massa Billy mighty clebber man. He funny man, too, tell a heap o' stories 'bout ghose and spirits, notwithstanding he fraid on 'em heself, too my opinion.'

'Afraid of ghosts, eh,' said the traveller musing. 'Well, go a-head, Quash—as it is getting late, I will stop with Mr. Lemond to-night.'

'Yes, sah: gee up hoe dobbin! go along, lively!' and setting off at a brisk trot, he was followed by the traveller the musical Quash again broke out in,

"Gwine down to shinbone alley."

'The burden of 'Long time ago,' was taken up by one apparently in an adjoining cornfield, which occasioned Quash to pluck up his ears with some surprise; however he continued with

"Long time ago."

And the same voice resounded again from the field.

'Who dat?' said the astonished negro, suddenly checking his horses and looking round on every side for the cause of his surprise.

'Oh never mind; drive ahead snowball, its some of your master's spirits I suppose.'

Quash, in a very thoughtful mood, led the way to the tavern without another word. Halting before the door, the stranger was soon waited on by the obliging Mr. Lemond, a bustling talkative gentleman who greeted his customers with—'Light, sir, light, here John! Quash! never mind your umbrella, sir—here, Quash, take off that trunk—walk in, sir, John take off that chair box, come sir, and carry his horse to the stable—do you prefer him to stand on a dirt floor sir?'

'If you please sir. He is rather particular about his lodgings.'

'Carry him to the lower stable, Quash, and attend to him well, I always like to see a horse well tended, and this noble critter too,' continued the landlord clapping him on the back.

'Take care, will you?' said the horse.

'What the deuce?' said the landlord, starting back.

'None of your familiarity!' said the the horse, looking around at the astonished tavern keeper.

'Silence, Belzebub,' said the traveller caressing the animal; and turning to the landlord observed 'you must excuse him, sir; he is rather an aristocratic horse, the effect of education sir.'

'He's a witch sir.'

'Wo hoa Belzebub! loose those traces, Quash. What are you staring at? He'll not eat you.'

'Come, landlord,' said Belzebub, 'I want my oats.'

Quash scattered—the landlord backed up into the porch—and the traveller was fain to jump into his vehicle and drive round in search of the stable himself.—Having succeeded to his satisfaction in disposing of his horse, he returned to the tavern.

Anon, supper came on. The eggs had apparently chickens in them—the landlord, confused at such a mortifying circumstance, promised the traveller amends from a cold pig, which as he inserted the carving knife into it, uttered a piercing squeal, which was responded to by a louder one from the landlady. Down went the knife and fork!—and the perspiration began to grow in large drops upon the forehead of the host, as he looked fearfully at the grunter; his attention was taken, however, by a voice from without, calling out:

'Hillo, house! landlord!'

'Aye, coming gentlemen—more travellers—do help yourself, sir.'

'Coming, gentlemen; here John, a light, bring a light to the door, Sally, wait on the gentlemen,'—and out the landlord bounced, followed by John with lights, but soon returned with looks of disappointment—he declared there was no living being without. The voice called again—and the landlord, after going, returned the second time, declaring his belief that the whole plantation was haunted that night by evil spirits.

That night, rumor sayeth, Mr. Billy Lemond slept with the bible under his head, and kept a candle burning in his room till morning, and those who pass there to this day, upon close examination discover the heels of horse shoes peeping over the door casement, as a bulwark against witches, hobgoblins and other evil spirits.

Loss of Steamers.—Twenty-five steam-boats have been lost in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers since the first of September last.

ENGLISH LIFE—CHAMPION FIGHT.

'Come,' said my friend after breakfast, 'you must not let the horror of the morning's adventure frighten you from seeing the wake; you have hardly yet seen the commencement; we have more 'manly sports' for you to look upon. Come, now, and see the great 'champion fight.'

There is among the small towns of England an eternal spirit of rivalry in existence, and the anniversary of the wakes is the time fixed upon for deciding the superiority and prowess among the champions.—From the time most remote in the recollection of the 'oldest inhabitant,' had the neighboring town of Darlaston elected a man, once a year, to uphold its pugilistic precedence over Wednesbury. The man now chosen was a bullheaded fellow, named John Butler. The Wednesbury champion was a man of the same stamp, called 'Ostler.' The place appointed for the combat was a deep hollow, made by an excavation for sand, and surrounded by hills. Twenty pounds aside were wagered by the 'backers' of the pugilists, and a little before twelve o'clock hundreds of people were moving towards the ring.'

On arriving there we found about two thousand men, clad in velveteen jackets, or rough flannel coats, armed with heavy bludgeons, and seeming fearfully ill-tempered. A sullen, dogged silence pervaded the dark mass, as if each party knew the inflammable nature of the other, and was unwilling to provoke an outbreak; and so spoil the sports of the day. In the centre of the hollow a 'ring' was formed, by stakes driven into the ground, and ropes attached to their tops. A set of truculent fellows with clubs were keeping guard over its precients, and circles of men were seated upon the ground, at a little distance from it. There were flash-dressed men on horseback, and 'butty' collier on pit horses, offering and taking bets on the event of the fight; all was anxious expectations.

The ring was within a stone's throw of the church yard walls, and as the clock struck 12, six men leaped into it, and a hat was thrown up as a token of defiance by the foremast party—which was answered with a similar process by their opponents. The two combatnts peeled, the bottle-holders threw off their coats, and produceed bottles containing gin and brandy; pails of water and sponges were forthcoming also.

The 'seconds' took off their coats, and kneeled upon one knee, made seats of the other for their men, on which the principles placed themselves, while a man who held a stop watch in his hand, tied their colors to the stakes; after this was done, he called 'time,' and the two men walked to the centre of the ring, and shook hands, smiling upon each other very good humoredly. They then commenced sparring, and dodging, and hitting, and parrying for five minutes, until one struck the other a slight blow, when the man who was struck sunk upon his knee, and they both retired to their seconds. In half a minute 'time' was again called, and they went to work in earnest, rushing and striking furiously, until the Wednesbury hero knocked his opponent down, when his friends raised a loud shout, and claimed in his favor 'first drawn blood,' and the 'first knock down.'

So it continued for about an hour; the same man was knocked down every time, and still came up battered and bloody, smiling like an idiot, and shaking his arms and his head, and assuring his friends that 'he would come round bye-and-bye.' The fact was afterwards proved that some villains had administered large doses of laudanum in brandy to the poor wretch. The excitement became intense—the men who were seated had risen up—a thousand bludgeons were brandished in the air, and a storm of oaths and horrid imprecations were poured from all sides on the unfortunate man, by his friends who had betted on his success. In the midst of all, he still exhibited the same senseless grin, as he was dragged up every half-minute. 'I shall be better just now—it will come right bye-and-bye.'

The man now could not stand; his head drooped upon his shoulder—his pale countenance was streaked with blood, and he had all the appearance of a bruised and battered corpse.

'The man can fight no longer,' said a spectator on horseback, who was knocked down from his horse the next moment.—'He is selling us,' roared a hundred voices. 'He is fighting a cross,' shouted others. 'Bring him up—curse him! he'll come round bye-and-bye,' cried another set. 'Time,' said the man with the watch, and the man's two friends almost carried him to the 'scratch.' His opponent for very shame would not strike him, but giving him a slight push on the body, suffered him to fall. His second dragged him up and placed him on his knee, sponging his face and giving him brandy.

At this moment a woman burst into the ring, her eyes sparkling and her limbs trembling with excitement—it was the man's wife. He was evidently half dead—being literally beaten to death. She rushed to him, and shook him violently, as she screamed—'Jim, if thee doesn't lick him, never come hum to me no more—aithor lick him, or die like a man! I'll never own a man that was beat by such a varmint.' The poor fellow roused himself for a moment, and vainly tried to smile—then extending his hand, he said—'all right old wench.' 'Why, he's drunk!' cried the woman—'There's some devil's play in this!'—She then advanced to the winning man, and saying, 'curse thee! take that!' threw a handful of snuff in his eyes. 'Time' shouted the man again, and the stupefied wretch was once more supported to his place—he had roused every energy for a last effort, and feebly raised his arms.

His opponent was blinded with the snuff, and maddened with the pain it caused; he too summoned all his remaining strength, and appeared determined to put an end to the affair. He struck the staggering wretch a terrific blow upon the jugular vein. The man's arms flew up—his eyes turned to heaven with an awful expression—streams of blood gushed from his mouth and eyes, his ears and nostrils, and he fell like a corpse.

A tremendous uproar ensued—the partizans of each combatant began to cluster together and bandy fierce curses with each other. The half-minute was up. 'Time,' again called the man; and the conqueror once more walked up to the 'scratch.'—The seconds of the beaten man were bending over him as he lay prostrate on the ground—his body was rigid, and their attempts to raise him were ineffectual. 'I declare Jack Ostler to be the winner,' said the umpire—and a terrible shout of triumph rent the air.

The winner of the fight advanced, according to custom, to proffer his hand to his opponent, when a piercing shriek from the woman rang high above the raging tumult. 'He's dead!' she cried, 'and I killed him.' The seconds, the bottle-holders, and all persons connected with the combat, were instantly invisible, escaping before the officers of justice got the alarm.

The loud shouting of the spectators ceased, and the words, 'He's dead!' ran muttering through the ranks of the awe-struck rabble. And there lay their victim! a ghastly corpse, stiffening in gore in the midst of swarming life; deserted by all—glaring hideous in the face of day. None dared approach him, lest the officers who were momentarily expected, should arrest them, as accessories to manslaughter.—There was a disgusting woman wailing like a fury beside the mangled carcass, and all besides were moving onward, attempting to lull their consciences by assuring each other that it was a 'fair stand-up fight'—'the fortune of war'—'he was true game'—'a full-blooded chicken,' and other such crumbs of comfort. My companion was pale with horror, and we walked silently away, resolved not to view any more 'manly sports.'—*Cor. Com. Adv.*

JUSTICE NAPOLEON BONAPART SPRIGGINS—*With some Account of his First Court.*—Under the late election of Florida, which confers on the Sovereign People the right of electing their own magistrates, an individual who gloried in the name of Napoleon Bonaparte Spriggins, was declared to be duty elected Justice of the Peace for the 47th District, Coon county, Fla.

So soon as Justice Napoleon Bonaparte Spriggins had obtained his commission, he determined honestly and rigidly to perform all the duties of the office, and enjoy the dignities, emoluments, and perquisites thereof. He hung up a pine board at the side of his door, on which was scrawled in chalk, the following words, to wit;

napoleon bonapart Spriggins, ESQUIRE, gus Tis of The peACE.

Then he appointed his own constable, and called a Court.

He received from his predecessor, certain documents, folded in legal form, on which legal action had commenced, and which under the law, our new justice was called on to perfect.

The court house was a certain groggery, grocery, or confectionary, as the case may be, at The Cross Roads, of which Justice Napoleon Bonaparte Spriggins was the owner and occupant.

'Mr. Constable,' said the Justice, taking his seat beside a large box, which was turned up to answer the purposes of a table, and assuming a dignity becoming his station, 'Mr. Constable,' said he, 'this ere court is now sot, and ready for bizness, let any one what wants justis and the lor, cum in. You Dave Scute! let alone that ere whiskey barrel—we're not now a 'lectioneering!—this ere is a Court, and we'll have no drinking in Court, except as to those who pay down.'

'The first case Mr. Constable, is Roach varsus Snell. Call John Roach.'

'John Roach—John Roach—come into court!' bawled the constable. 'Don't answer, please you honor.'

'Don't answer! bring a sute into this ere court, and don't answer! I fine him a dollar, Mr. Constable, for contempt—such is the lor.'

'Call Snell.'

'Simon Snell—Simon Snell—come into court. Don't answer, please your worship.'

'Gone to Texas,' cried some of the bystanders.

'Gone to Texas, in contempt of this ere court! I order him to be taken to jail forthwith, Mr. Constable. Such is the lor.'

'The State varsus Teddy O'Rielly, Mr. Constable?'

'In the shavens before the door, your honor—he's ollers on hand.'

'Then call the State.'

Well, I reckon as how it'll trouble you a leetle,' said a bystander, to bring the State into these here diggins!'

All the same, Mr. Constable, the parties must be called! That's the lor.'

'The State of Florida, come into court,' cried the officer. Don't answer, your honor.'

'Well, this is a serious matter, Mr. Constable.' 'Charged with an oath,' mumbled the dignity, casting his eye over the warrant, 'John Smith's affray, riotous conduct, big-a-my—Who in thunder is Big Amy, Mr. Constable?'

'Can't say, your honor.'

'Call her into court.'

'Big Amy, Big Amy! come into court! Don't answer. But here's Teddy O'Rielly.'

Here Teddy O'Rielly, a little chuffy, red faced man, approached the dignitary at the box.

'Well, Teddy,' demanded the justice, with an awful frown, what is this affair between you and Big Amy?'

'Devil of a bit, your worship's honor! as the good woman who owns can testify, your honor.'

'So then, there is a woman in the affair! and where is she, Mr. Teddy O'Rielly.'

'The Lord knows, your worship's honor, unless she be in the dear city of Cork, where I left her some nine years last Michælmas, with the children, the little O'Riellys.'

'But Big Amy, with whom it seems you had a spree the other day—where's she?'

'All *flam*, your worship, of that spalpeen, John Smith. If I could only get hold of him, with a dhrop of the shilalah, saving your honor's riverence, I'd teach him to take away an honest man's character. May the devil burn him!'

'Where's John Smith, Mr. Constable?'

'Which one, your honor?'

'Why, the one that can tell all about this affair with Big Amy.'

'Can't find any such one; nobody knows nothin' about her.'

'This is a very mysterious affair!—Teddy O'Rielly, we shall have to send you to jail.'

'Devil a bit, saving your worship's reverence, unless they keep good whiskey there.'

Some one observed that the prisoner could give security for his appearance.

'Yes, that *is* the lor,' said the justice. 'And now, Teddy O'Rielly, we order that you give a bond to keep the peace for the next year against everybody, and Big Amy in particular, wherever she is,'

'And now, Mr. Constable, you may proklame that the court is riz!'

'Gentlemen, we're gettin' dry, let's licker. The people have made a Justis, and I'm detarmined to give 'em the lor.'

'I rather rackon, Squire, it was the whiskey that made you a Justice, and that you may be considered a *rum* justis,' said a lean looking bystander.—*Star of Florida.*

BROILED MACKEREL.

The following good story about a member of Congress from Ohio and his daily dinner, we cut from the N. York Mirror.

The venerable Gen. H——— was for several consecutive years returned to Congress, and as the hotels and boarding houses at Washington city in those days were all pretty much on a par, or rather below par, the members were in the habit of occupying year after year, the same rooms. The table of Gen. H's boarding house (which was kept by a widow lady who had two daughters) was regularly furnished with stereotyped dinners, and at one end of the breakfast table there always appeared a broiled mackerel. Gen. H., whose seat was near the fish, had gazed so frequently upon it, (for it was never touched except by the cook) that he knew it all by heart.

Now, if the distinguished Representative had any one peculiar virtue, it was an affectionate desire to make every person and every creature around him happy.

Well, in the course of time, Congress adjourned, and Gen. H. paid his bill to the widow and got ready to start for home.—The stage stood at the door, and the old gentleman showed the goodness of his heart. He took the widow by the hand and pressing it bade her farewell, then kissing the daughters, said he would like to see them in Ohio and furnish them with good husbands, &c., but alas this was not all. The dark boys who stood upon the walk, were not forgotten, and grinned as he handed each a silver dollar, and as he passed around the breakfast table, which was not yet 'cleared off,' he saw his old friend the mackerel. The tears came into his eyes; and raising it by the tail with his thumb and finger, parted with it, saying, 'Well, good bye, my old boy, good bye! you and I have served a long campaign together; but (wiping his eyes) I suppose we shall meet again next winter—good bye!' The old gentleman rapidly left the house, and jumping into the stage, rattled off, and fortunately for his own ears, the widow never saw him again.

SINGULAR SEA FIGHT.

On board the Peacock they witnessed a sea fight between a whale and one of its many enemies. The sea was quite smooth, and offered the best possible view of the whole combat. First, at a distance from the ship, a whale was seen floundering in a most extraordinary way, lashing the smooth sea into a most perfect foam, and endeavoring apparently to extricate himself from some annoyance. As he approached the ship, the struggling continuing and becoming more violent, it was perceived that a fish, apparently about twenty feet long, held him by the jaw, his contortions, spoutings, and throes all betokening the agony of the huge monster.

The whale now threw himself at full length from the water, with open mouth, his pursuer still hanging to the jaw, the blood issuing from the wound, and dyeing the sea to a distance around; but all his flounderings were of no avail; his pertinacious enemy still maintained his hold, and was evidently getting the advantage of him. Much alarm seemed to be felt by the many other whales around. These 'killers,' as they are called, are of a brownish color on the belly, with a long dorsal fin. Such was the turbulence with which they passed, that a good view could not be had of them to make out more nearly the description. These fish attack a whale in the same way as dogs bait a bull, and worry him to death. They are armed with strong sharp teeth, and generally seize the whale by the lower jaw, as in this instance.

A new John Gilpin.—The *Lebanon Star* tells a good railroad anecdote. The other day, when the cars stopped, on the way to Xenia, for a moment, a countryman mounted the locomotive to see what he could learn. In the progress of his investigations he took hold of a crank and giving it a turn, with the speed of the wind, off sprang the locomotive, detached from the car, while all that could be heard from the unlucky wight was—*stop her! stop the darn'd thing!* But regardless of his cries, on it went, whizzing and snorting, and was only arrested in its progress, at the distance of seven miles, by running off the track. No harm was done—the only inconvenience being the necessary labor and detention of getting back the truant locomotive, and the awful fright to its John Gilpin rider.

'What'll you take, sir?' said a waiter yesterday in Rose's Restaurat to a gentleman who went in for his midday meal—a gentleman, be it known, who is inveterately opposed to 'joint occupancy, and goes for the whole of Oregon or none—'What'll you take, sir?' the waiter asked again; for he noticed that his customer was absorbed in other reflections than those of 'fleef steaks rare,' or 'stewed tater and chops.' "Got anything at all to please you, sir,' he added, in an accommodating tone.

'Perhaps you have,' said the advocate of 'all Oregon' policy; 'but I don't care what other people take, I shall not be satisfied with less than 54, 40.'

'Ah! beg pardon, sir,' said the obliging waiter, 'but there ain't none of that in the market!'—*N. O. Delta.*

A CAPITAL "GOOSE" STORY.

A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, tells the following—which is very good:—

A way down in the "smart village" of Cincinnati there vegetates a certain hotel keeper, who, for cuteness, is "some" you may depend. Having been frequently imposed upon while supplying his bountiful larder with the article of geese, by the wide-away "Buckeye" hucksters, he deemed it high time to try if cheating was'nt a game that two could play at. So, one morning bright and early, he presents himself before one of the numerous farmers' wagons surrounded the market squares, with a—"I s-s-say, f-fr-fr-friend—g-g-got any g-g-geese?" [The poor fellow has Charles Lamb's defect of speech.

"Yes, sir, fine lot—"

"W-w-w-well I've g-g-g-got, up to my h-h-house the all f-fire-firedest set of h-h-boys for g-g-g-geese, you ever d-d-did see, and I want to h-h-head 'em off a few, with some t-t-tough ones; c-c-can't you p-p-pick me out a few old t-t-tough h-h-he- fellers?"

"Well, I don't know, but I guess I *might* find one or two," and so, turning over his pile of poultry, he collects on one side of his wagon some eight or ten geese, whose claim to the title of "he fellers" needed no corroborative proof of "Nootka Sound Convention," or "Treaty of Florida," but might justly be pronounced "clear and unquestionable."

"Mine host," eyed the process of segregation with evident satisfaction.

"Are t-t-those all the tough ones you've g-g-got?"

"Yes, sir, and I sow I didn't know I had so many."

"Well," was the reply, "I g-g-g-guess I'll t-t-take the other l-l-lot!"

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 27, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES B. SHEPARD,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS OF MR. SHEPARD.

MR. SHEPARD will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit:

Franklinton, Franklin county, 26th March,
Henderson, Granville, 27th March,
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, 1st April,
Currituck C. H., Currituck, 4th April,
Hertford, Perquimans, 8th April,
Columbia, Tyrrell, 15th April,
Hyde C. H., Hyde, 18th April,
Washington, Beaufort, 22nd April,
Beaufort, Carteret, 28th April,
Kinston, Lenoir, 1st May,
Waynesboro', Wayne, 5th May,
Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May,
Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May,

After having visited the Eastern portion of the State, and especially the Whig Counties during the Spring, Mr. Shepard will make his appointments for the Summer in the West until the day of election.

☞In our article of last Friday about the County Convention, we stated that Tuesday of next Superior Court, the day upon which we suggested the Convention to be held, would be the 27th of April. We were mistaken. We should have said the 21st of April.

James B. Shepard---Our Candidate.

In last week's paper, we announced through a postscript that the Democratic Central Committee had nominated James B. Shepard as the Democratic candidate for Governor. We therefore place his name at the head of the Journal. In another column will be found an article from the Raleigh Standard, containing the letter of the Committee, tendering the nomination to Mr. Shepard, together with his reply, accepting the same. Mr. Shepard has made a list of appointments for the Eastern part of the State, and a private letter which we have received from Raleigh, says that he intends canvassing every portion of the State.

We are aware that the failure on the part of Mr. Caldwell to accept the nomination of the Convention of the 8th of January last, has cast somewhat of a damper upon the minds of some of our friends. This, however, we know will only be temporary in its effects; and now that we have got a candidate in the field, the wonted enthusiasm of by gone contests will animate the party.

James B. Shepard, although still a comparatively young man, is well known to the people of North Carolina. He is particularly well known to, and respected by the Democracy of North Carolina, for the fervent and enthusiastic manner in which he has advocated Democratic principles and Democratic measures, ever since he first set his foot upon the theatre of public life. He has served in both branches of the Legislature—once as Senator and once as Representative, from Wake county. His abilities as a public speaker, are acknowledged by all. His political information is extensive, and we here predict that his appeals to the people during the coming campaign will arouse a spirit of enthusiasm in our party, which will surprise the Federal party far beyond what they now dream of. He is in the very prime of life—possessed of an energetic and bold spirit which no difficulties can daunt or discourage—of a warm and sanguine temperament, well calculated to enlist the feelings of those with whom he may come in contact, in whatever cause he advocates. In a word, we present the name of James B. Shepard to the people of North Carolina as that of a wholesouled Democrat.

We then, this day, appeal to the Democratic party from one end of the State to another, to rally to the rescue. Surely it must be a source of pain and mortification to the Republicans of the State, that their own loved "Old North State" should continue to languish in the thraldom of Federalism. Now is the time to come to her rescue. It remains with ourselves to say whether this state of things will continue longer to exist. For we do say, that if every Democrat in North Carolina will do his duty between this and August next, the State can be redeemed. We have a leader now who will do all that can be done by man to insure success. Will we not second his efforts? Will we not do our duty? Surely every Democrat in the State will feel that he is called upon in the most solemn manner, to lend a helping hand to the cause which he cannot but believe to be that of his country. We have a good cause and a good leader. What, then, is there to prevent our success? absolutely nothing, save our own supineness. Let our principles be made known to the people, and so sure as the sun will rise on the morrow, they will and must be triumphant.

We say, then, to our Democratic friends, once for all, put your shoulder to the work; be active; be vigilant; but above all, stick together. Let no petty differences of opinion about men divide or distract you. Remember you have to fight a common enemy. Present to that enemy an unbroken and resolute front. So surely as you do this, success, great and glorious success, must await you.

What's in the Wind?—On the 19th, Mr. Allen gave notice that on Monday he would immediately after the morning hour move to go into executive session. Mr. Allen said that there was a matter of great importance which would come before senators, and that he gave this notice, so that there might be no surprise. What can this matter be? Suppose a compromise on the Oregon question were submitted by Mr. Polk; or may be our relations with Mexico will be brought before the Senate.

The Boat from Charleston, due yesterday morning, did not arrive until late in the evening, in consequence of having been run into by the steamer Anson, for Georgetown, S. C.

Mr. Haywood's Speech.

On the 4th and 5th of this month, Mr. Haywood, our Senator, made a speech on the Oregon question, which at the time created a considerable breeze of excitement in Washington, and which still continues to be largely commented on by the press of the United States. Mr. Haywood requested the editors of the Washington papers not to publish their reports of the speech, as they might be imperfect, and as he was preparing it himself for publication. Thus, although the speech was delivered nearly a month ago, it was on yesterday that we saw for the first time an *authorized* copy in the National Intelligencer. We have read it through calmly and dispassionately, and in saying that it is one of the most ingenious productions which it has been our fortune to peruse, we are doing only justice to the impression it has made upon our mind. Well indeed may it have produced an extraordinary excitement in the Senate chamber. It rebukes in a style somewhat too pointed and sardonic, the ultraism of the Western members of that body—the "true friends of Oregon," as Mr. H. calls them. In the main, we agree with the sentiments of Mr. Haywood. We are for the settlement of the question peaceably and honorably by compromise. We have long before this speech of Mr. Haywood's was delivered, given it as our settled opinion that Mr. Polk would settle the question in a spirit of compromise should an opportunity to do so present itself. There are some portions of this speech of Mr. Haywood's, however, to which we cannot give our unqualified assent. Of them we shall speak in our next number, when we shall present the speech itself, or at least a portion of it, as our limits will permit.

Congressional.

In the House, on the 23d inst., the Bill reported last month from the Committee on Military affairs, for raising two regiments of Riflemen, was called up for discussion in committee of the whole, Gen. M'Kay in the chair. It was discussed during the whole of the day's sitting, without any approach to taking the question. The object of the Bill is, to raise a sufficient force of light troops to protect our citizens in their migrations to the Oregon Territory. We think it should be adopted, whether we have peace or war. Indeed it was reported and recommended by the committee as a peace measure, and with no reference to war.

In the Senate, little of importance has been done during the past week, save to continue the discussion of the Oregon "Notice" question. We are getting tired of this debate, and think it high time it was brought to a close. On Monday, Mr. Allen, pursuant to previous notice, moved that the Senate would go into executive session, on business of importance. The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says, that this executive business is a commercial treaty concluded with Belgium. Nothing has yet been done or said about the Tariff in either branch of Congress.

The River & Harbor Bill---Internal Improvements.

We intend to speak plainly in the following remarks, we care not who is pleased or who is offended. During the last two weeks, a Bill has been before the House of Representatives for appropriating sums of money out of the Treasury of the United States, for the purpose of improving Harbors, Rivers, Canals, &c.; in a word, for constructing works of internal improvement in the several States of the Union. This Bill is called the "River & Harbor Bill." We say it *has been* under discussion. It *is now* the law of the land, so far as the action of the House of Representatives can make it so. On this day week, the final vote was taken on this Bill, when the result was found to be 109 yeas, and 89 nays. This Bill appropriates nearly a million and a half of Dollars for the purposes above alluded to. Having always been of the opinion that Congress has no power to construct works of Internal Improvement, and having always believed that this was one of the cardinal, fundamental principles of the Republican party, we watched, with no little anxiety and surprise, the course which this Bill was taking in the House. We must confess we were surprised and mortified to see men calling themselves Democrats—men who profess to subscribe to the declaration of principles put forth by the Delegates of the Democratic party, who met in Convention at Baltimore—we say we were surprised to see such men advocating the doctrine of internal improvements by the General Government. We think we would be recreant, not only to our own individual sense of duty, but that we would be faithless to the implied trust reposed in us, as the conductor of a Democratic press, were we to pass over this reckless violation, as we conceive it, of the Constitution, without denouncing it in plain, direct terms. Nor do we think it one whit the less iniquitous, because some Democrats have assisted in its consummation. We had long thought that this was one of the issues upon which we differed with the Federal party. We know that the Federal party has always advocated a latitudinarian construction of the constitution. Such a construction, as would make the General Government one of almost unlimited powers, and we had thought, too, that the Republican party had taken issue with the Federalists on this point; and that, therefore, the former were morally bound to oppose the exercise of any power by Congress which is not clearly and unequivocally laid down in the Constitution. Such has been, and such is the course of the great mass of the Democratic party. There are, however, a few who call themselves Democrats, but who so far permit selfish, interested views, to warp their principles, as to swerve them from their duty. Of this the vote on the Harbor Bill, is an evidence.—We deplore this, and we think it the duty of the Republican press to speak plainly on the subject. There is never any thing made by covering up our real sentiments on any subject. We say then, that the passage of this Bill is a violation of the Constitution, according to our reading of that document, and we say further, that those Democrats who voted for it, are more culpable in the eyes of the American people, than are the Whigs. Will Mr. Polk give his name to this Bill? is now a question which we would like to have satisfactorily answered. Are the Baltimore Resolutions worth a fig, if they are thus to be departed from in the hour of practice? We say in advance, we think it is the duty of Mr. Polk to veto this Bill. We think, as a matter of course, that he must look upon it as unconstitutional, and if he does, his path is clear and unequivocally pointed out to him. Will he veto it? We shall see. We will advert to this subject again.

How is this? Walter F. Leak in the Field.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian of the 20th instant, comes to us with the name of Walter F. Leak, of Richmond county, hoisted at its mast head as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Jeffersonian had not then seen the nomination by the Central Committee of Mr. Shepard. We presume as soon as Mr. Leak and his friends become aware that there is a regular candidate brought out, by the Representatives of the party, they will feel it their duty not to throw any let in the way. We presume, as a matter of course, that Mr. Leak will withdraw. Under present circumstances, to have two Democratic candidates in the field would be disastrous in the extreme. We know that Mr. Leak and his friends will not permit any personal consideration to influence their conduct, so far as to injure the cause. We forbear saying any thing more at present.

Postscript.—Since the above paragraph was written, we have received the Fayetteville Observer of the 25th instant, containing a long letter from Mr. Leak, addressed "*To the Democratic party of North Carolina.*" The sum and substance of this letter of Mr. Leak's is, that he is in the field as a candidate for Governor, and that he will not now withdraw on any terms. Mr. Leak styles the Central Committee a "clique," that wishes to dictate to the people of the State. He says that it has no power to make a nomination, and that its doing so is merely an assumption of power. Now we are aware, that the State Central Committee had no power expressly conferred upon it for the especial purpose of meeting the contingency which Mr. Caldwell's failure to accept the nomination of the Convention of January gave rise to; but we would ask Mr. Leak and his friends, if he has any, for what purpose was this committee constituted and organized? Was it not to superintend the interests of the Republican party?—to act for the good of the whole, by adopting such measures as it might, in its discretion, under any emergency that might arise, think would redound to the advancement of the common cause? Mr. Caldwell's refusal to accept the nomination, placed the party in a predicament for which there was no precedent. The question was, what is to be done? How is a candidate to be brought out? The natural and almost immediate reply from every Democrat was, let the Central Committee which has been appointed to watch over the interests of the party by the late Convention, take the matter into consideration; let it pitch upon some individual and place his name before the Democracy of the State. For our own part we looked upon this as the only proper and feasible course to be pursued, under the circumstances. We accordingly so recommended; and if we recollect rightly, every Democratic press in the State coincided with us. The Committee then, under the circumstances in which the party was placed, had an implied power of making a nomination; not only in our opinion had it the power, but we think it would have been recreant to the trust reposed in it by the Convention, had it failed to act. We know ourself of our own knowledge with what deep and unfeigned anxiety its members weighed the matter, before they did act. We know that each and every member of the Committee was consulted before the final decision was made. We know, too, that the Committee adopted every means in its power to ascertain the sentiments of the party thro'out the State, and that it nominated Mr. Shepard, after the most mature deliberation. Mr. Leak intimates that he was in the field before the Convention acted, and that it should not then have thwarted him. Well now we see no good reason, or good sense in this. Mr. Leak, we think, had he been guided entirely by what would best subserve the interests of the cause, of which he boasts that he is a consistent advocate, would have awaited the action of the body, to which the whole Democracy of the State looked for a solution of the difficulty in which we were placed. But no, he comes out on his own hook, as the phrase goes, and thus, so far as in him lies, has done all he can to increase the already unpleasant difficulties under which the party labors. We really cannot see what Mr. Leak can promise himself by such a course. Of one thing we feel certain: The Democracy of the State will pursue the right course. *They* will not permit this letter of Mr. Leak's to swerve them from the path of duty. They have a regular candidate in the field. They will cast their votes, without hesitation, for James B. Shepard, who has been regularly brought before them by the Central Committee, on whom they had called to make the nomination.

The Hudson River Open.—We learn from Mr. Beach, of the Northern mail line, that the river is open to Albany. The steamer Columbia left at 8 o'clock this morning for that city.
New York Evening Post.

Thomas Ritchie, Jr., has given himself up to the Sheriff of Chesterfield county, and is now in Jail. We understand that his trial was to have taken place on Wednesday last.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

It will be perceived by the following Correspondence, that JAMES B. SHEPARD, Esq. has been nominated by the Democratic State Committee as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that he has accepted the nomination. This nomination has been made by the Committee after due advisement and deliberation; and we have room at this late hour only to express our high gratification that the banner of the good old cause has been committed into such safe and able hands. It will be seen, by Mr. Shepard's appointments, in another column, that he will canvass the State; and we predict that he will arouse the party and kindle a flame of enthusiasm wherever he goes. The following is the Correspondence:

RALEIGH, March 17, 1846,

DEAR SIR: At a Meeting of the Democratic State Committee of North Carolina, held this day, you were nominated by a majority of the Committee as the Democratic Republican candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

Permit us, Sir, to add the hope that you will accept this nomination, tendered as it is under the most encouraging circumstances for the democratic cause, and in the well-founded belief that perseverance and vigorous exertion in the present contest, must be crowned with the happiest results.

Kimbrough Jones, *Josiah O. Watson,*
W. N. Edwards, *Perrin Busbee,*
Gabriel Holmes, *Louis D. Wilson,*
Robert Strange, *John W. Ellis,*
Calvin Graves, *Thomas Bragg, Jr.*
Robt. P. Dick, *William W. Holden,*
W. W. Avery,

Dem. State Committee.

Mr. Shepard's Reply.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Tuesday, March 17th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me of my nomination as the democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, has been received. In January last when in Newbern, I received a letter from a friend requesting me to accept such a nomination. To that request I returned a prompt and decided negative; on two occasions subsequent (as some of the Committee well know) I desired that my name might not be connected in any manner with the distinguished office of Governor: but being since privately and publicly called on and now urgently solicited (by the Committee appointed by the late convention to act for the party) to become the standard bearer of our principles, I cannot longer hesitate. I accept therefore, the nomination so cordially and politely tendered, and shall use every exertion to defeat the policy and measures of the Federal party.

It is entirely unnecessary at this time to mention my views on any subject of State or National interests, as they may be familiar to every section of the Commonwealth. With zeal, activity, and energy, we can and will be triumphant; and here permit me to congratulate the Democracy upon the success of all the leading measures of the administration. The admission of Texas into our glorious Union and the adjustment of the Tariff, upon equitable principles, during the present session of Congress, cannot fail to redound to the honor of the Democratic party. On the currency, the controversy concerning Oregon, and questions of State policy, and indeed all others, I deem it quite useless now to expatiate, because they will be examined at length in my discussions before the people. With sentiments of high regard and esteem,

Your ob't. serv't
JAMES B. SHEPARD.

To Kimbrough Jones, Dr. Josiah O. Watson, W. W. Avery, W. W. Holden, Robert Strange, Louis D. Wilson, Weldon N. Edwards, Thomas Bragg, Jr., Gabriel Holmes, Robert P. Dick, John W. Ellis, Calvin Graves, Perrin Busbee. Members of the Democratic Committee of the State of North Carolina.

New Hampshire Election.

From the Boston Statesman of the 21st instant, we gather the following intelligence with regard to the recent Election in New Hampshire.

We received by Cheney's express from the editors a copy of Hill's N. H. Patriot for today. It recapitulates the votes of the entire state, except six small places, which together cast but about 200 votes. In 217 towns,

Williams has	26,822
Colby,	17,689
Berry,	10,309
Others,	82
Majority against Williams,	1258

In the six towns to come in the democratic majority was last year 87. So that the majority against the democrats cannot exceed *twelve hundred.* Steele's democratic majority last year was 1033. In a plurality of TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND there remain dignity and respectability.

In the house of representatives the Patriot makes

Democrats,	126
Whigs,	111
All others,	23

Majority against the democrats 8; but we shall have two members more from the Coos, which will reduce it to *six*, and the politics of *two* of those are not well settled. This is different from the "thirty" majority claimed by the whigs.

To the senate, democrats are elected from districts 4, 8, 10, and 12—in districts 1 and 2, others are chosen. No choice in six districts.

P. S.—Since the above was prepared the Coos Democrat brings us the towns of Clarksville, Erroll, Pittsburg, and Randolph, which give for Williams 134, all others 25! and reduce the democratic minority to *eleven hundred and forty nine.* Orange and Pinkham's Grant are all that remain to be heard from. The allied majority of "2000" is whittled down to 1100.

From this it will be seen, that the Democrats proper of New Hampshire, have failed to elect their Governor. We do not wish to conceal that we are pained at this result.—We feel certain however, that it is merely a temporary "split" amongst the Democrats, that has given to the whigs this apparent success. It will be seen from a comparison of the returns, that Williams the Democratic candidate for Governor, lacks only about 1100 votes to give him a majority over the combined forces of "Independent Democrats," "Whigs," and "Abolitionists." This, we think, under the circumstances, is not so bad; and moreover, we think that it demonstrates the fact, that however the distractions of the Democratic party may have prevented them from obtaining success for the present, the Federalists have little to boast of. Nor can the latter promise themselves that the results of this election will enure to their permanent advantage.

The Connecticut River open[ed] ... Connecticut river was [fro]zed ... thaws, and the ... gation.

Present British Free Trade Policy.

Our readers will remember that some time ago, we adverted to the fact, that the tendency of popular sentiment throughout the civilized world was favorable to free trade. That in England particularly, the greatest commercial nation in the world, and up to this period the most undeviating in her devotion to the doctrines of protection for protection's sake, a great and irresistible revolution had taken place in the public sentiment of the nation on this subject. We have now before us the Liverpool European Times of the 4th instant, containing the great debate upon the corn laws, which occupied the English House of Commons during almost the whole of the month of February. This debate, although the main question involved was the modification of the corn laws, was not confined to this subject alone. It took a wide range, and the antigonistical principles of free trade on the one hand, and restrictions on the other, were discussed at length. We have read the long and able speech of the English minister, in defence of the ministerial measure for the modification of the corn laws during the next three years, and for their total repeal at the end of that period. It is one of the ablest arguments which we have ever read. We wish our limits would permit us to publish it. At the close of the debate, which took place at three o'clock on the morning of the 28th of last month, the division which took place giving to the minister a majority of 97, shewed clearly, that the days of monopoly in England are numbered. Would it not be singular if the United States, whose boast is that she is the freet, the most liberal, and the most enlightened nation in the world, should be outstripped in this great free trade movement by the old aristocratic monarchies of Europe? England, in a short time will admit the products of our soil, and of our industry unrestrictedly. Will we then continue to levy an almost prohibitory duty upon those articles which she sends to our shores for sale? Articles too which we want, and without which, we cannot well get along, and all this simply and solely for the purpose of bolstering up the fortunes of a few hundred manfacturers in the New England States. At a period when the nations of the old world are adopting a liberal commercial policy, shall the United States be found the last in the great race of improvements? We hope not. We think not.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Hibernia at Boston.—The Hibernia, brings 22 days later intelligence from Liverpool, than any of the recent arrivals.—Her dates are up to the 4th instant.

From the New York Herald of the 21st, we make up the following summary of the most important items. In another column of the Journal, we copy an editorial article on the same subject which we think ably written, and which will convey a better idea than we could furnish of the bearing of the news brought out by the Hibernia.

The steam ship Hibernia, arrived at Boston, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The news is highly important.

It is said that despatches, of the greatest importance, have come out in this ship, for the British Minister and our own government. We shall probably soon hear something of their character.

There has been a tremendous battle in India. *No less than three thousand British and Native troops killed, and a reported loss of 30,000 Sikhs.*

Cotton had slightly declined.

The price of corn had fallen.

American affairs continued to absorb the public mind in England and France.

There have been several extensive failures in London and Liverpool. In the latter place one house, Messrs. Stockdale and Sons one of the most extensive soap manufacturers, it is said, in the world, has suspended payment.—Their liabilities are little short of half a million of money. The failure was owing to the tightness of the money market, and to their consequent inability to negociate their paper.

The American Minister in London is confined to his house by sickness.

Louis Philippe it is said to be in favor of referring the Oregon dispute to the arbitration of three English and three American gentlemen—thus carrying out the idea of Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

The packet ship Patrick Henry had reached Liverpool, but we can find no intelligence of the pilot boat Wm. J. Romer.

The weather in England continued unusually mild, and the effect cannot fail to make itself felt on the growing crops. Vegetation is extremely forward.

The great debate on Sir Robert Peel's financial scheme, which extended over three weeks, and afforded food for twelve nights' incessant oratory, was brought to a close on the morning of the 28th ult., by a division which gave the Minister a majority of ninety seven! The eye of the hawk never followed its prey with greater intensity than the public out of doors, have turned to these debates in Parliament.

The agitation which is now proceeding in favor of free trade is almost exclusively confined to the walls of Parliament. The people out of doors—the great mass of thinking intelligent, stirring nation—require no fillip, want no incentive, to wed them to the cause.

The safety of the measure seems to be insured; and our readers, engaged in commerce with England, may rest satisfied that Peel's commercial policy will become the law of the land. There will be wrangling, there will be delay, but there will not, cannot be defeat.—So says *Wilmer's Times.*

The events of the last few days before the Hibernia sailed, show that the House of Lords will swallow a pill; with wry faces, it may be like children taking medicine, but they will gulp it down, from a conviction of its necessity—combined, probably, with a conviction, equally strong, that they will be made to do so should they turn restive.

Father Mathew has published a letter, accompanied with specimens of bread and "stir-about," made from Indian corn. Efforts are now making to introduce this excellent beverage, not only into Ireland, but into the three kingdoms generally, on the plan which marks its use in the United States.

Naples has entered into commercial treaties with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Sardinia. She has also removed the prohibition on the import of pins, allowing it to take place on payment of a moderate duty. Naples is very liberally disposed with regard to her tariffs, and, it is said, intends to make very great modifications in them.

It will be seen, by referring to the communication of our Paris correspondent, that the French Chambers have voted a sum of money for the settlement of a line of steamers between Havre and New York, so that when all the projected "vapor ships" are in action, a daily, or at least semi-weekly mail between Europe and America will have been secured. The spirited and successful managers of the Halifax mail steamers are building another fine vessel, to add to their already splendid fleet of steamers.

Free trade principles are becoming popular in France.

Subscriptions for the distressed Irish have been commenced at Calcutta.

From Prussia we hear, with alarm, that the cholera is raging furiously.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will, it is said, after her accouchement, visit France. The Duke and Duchess of Nemours are to repair to London to accompany them.

In one year, ending 5th January, 1846, 229,241 quarters of wheat and wheat flour were imported into England from Canada.

According to the German newspapers, there is now raging in several parts of Russia a violent disease among cattle, similar in every respect to the cholera.

From *Wilmer & Smith's European Times* we extract the following article.

Preparations for War.—Whether or not we are to have war, great preparations are made for it. The army is to be increased 10,000 men; the militia are to be in readiness for immediate training; the ordinance corps are to receive an accession of 1500 men; the royal marines 2,500 men; and the land regiments of the line 6,000. The increase in the navy will be about 1,000 men.

THE EFFECT THE REFUSAL OF ARBITRATION PRODUCED IN ENGLAND.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, March 4.

The scarcity of money has been making itself felt in the cotton market. During the last fortnight the market has been very dull, with receding prices, and matters would have remained in this lethargic state, had it not been for the arrival, on Monday, of the Patrick Henry, which sailed on the 6th, and which has brought the Presidents message to Congress, and the correspondence between the British and American ministers relative to the Oregon. The turn which this vexed question has taken has excited surprise, for it was hoped that the commercial measures of the present government would have facilitated the settlement of the dispute, on terms satisfactory to both parties.

The cotton market advanced on some descriptions an eighth when the belligerent purport of the advices by the packet transpired. The peremptory refusal of the American Government to submit the question to arbitration, on the ground that it would thereby recognize the rights of the British Government to a portion of Oregon, is regarded as puerile, not to say insulting. These rights have been long acknowledged by treaty between the parties, and it is held as being too late in the day to erase a bond which preceding negotiators, on both sides of the Atlantic, have combined to respect. The friends of peace mourn that the arbitration—the most satisfactory mode of settling amicably a controverted claim should have been so unceremoniously rejected; and its effect upon the cotton market has been, as we have stated, to make it more decidedly firm. The pilot-boat, William J. Romer, which sailed in company with the Patrick Henry, has not yet arrived. She is said to be the bearer of Mr. Pakenham's despatches to the British Government. The packet experienced heavy weather, otherwise it is probable that the minature craft might have cut a more respectable figure in the race.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA.

Our columns to-day contain a record of two terrific battles, in which the British troops have been engaged, in the East. The Sikhs, it will be seen, passed the Sutlej, in numbers variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, with a splendid park of artillery, double that of the English, and invaded the British territory, to measure strength with our forces.—The fighting lasted three days, and the carnage was dreadful. Our forces only amounted, British and native, to 20,000, out of which we lost nearly 4000. Several distinguished officers fell, amongst others the brave veteran, Sir Robert Sale. The Sikh generals committed some sad blunders; and our own troops, there is too much reason to believe, owe the victory to that indomitable pluck which never knows when it is beaten, rather than to the science or skill of the leaders who commended them. The manœuvering on the part of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge seems to have been indifferent.

But the British bayonet did the business, although the officers we have named are not thereby steeled against censure. The Sikhs, it is clear, as regards discipline and courage, are far superior to the enemies with whom we have mostly had to deal in India.

The subsequent despatches from Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor General of India, show that he was misled as to the intentions of the Sikhs.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.
FROM TEXAS.

The Steamer Galveston brings late dates from Texas.

General Taylor has broken up his camp at Corpus Christi and marched with all his force towards the Rio Grande. What his precise object is we cannot say. If it be true that there are Mexican troops on the eastern bank of the river, there will probably be a collision. General Taylor's troops are in the highest state of equipment and discipline; and the General is an experienced soldier, who saw much hard service in the last war.—*Courier.*

The Galveston arrived at Galveston last Sunday, and left that place on the 11th with a company of dragoons for Aransas Pass.—*Ibid.*

GALVESTON, March 12, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Galveston has just arrived from Aransas Pass. The main body of Gen. Taylor's Army had marched towards Brazos St. Jago, and the last Regiment with Gen. T. and staff, was to leave this morning. The rumor of a large force of Mexican troops being about to oppose the concentration of Gen. Taylor's forces had occasioned great excitement. The troops of Gen. T. are said to be in high spirits in the expectation of a conflict with the enemy.—*Ibid.*

Post Office, Wilmington.
NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M., and close at 9 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 6 P. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Smithbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel, and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 11.

ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, Stump Sound, and Jonesville Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

The Foreign News--Success of Sir Robert Peel's New Commercial System--Effect of the Refusal to Arbitrate on the Oregon Question--The Terrible Battle in India, &c.

We have twenty-two days later news from Europe, and the advices, in a commercial point of view, are highly important and interesting, but not of a very favorable character. The only favorable feature in the news is, that in relation to the passage of the new commercial system of Sir Robert Peel. The amalgamation of parties in favor of the proposed changes, the large majority of the ministry, in the face of the determined opposition of corn-law leaders, show that the greatest efforts have been made, and no stone left unturned by either party, to accomplish its object. During the debate in the lower House of Parliament upon this measure, which for extent and excitement never has been equalled, business out of doors was in a great degree suspended, and the most intense anxiety existed to know the result.

The large majority of the ministry upon this question, had given them so much confidence, that a resolution had been introduced into the House of Commons for an immediate repeal of the corn-laws, instead of waiting the expiration of the three years, as first proposed. The strongest argument in favor of an immediate repeal, was, that the price of corn was much higher now than it might be at the end of the three years, and that the agriculturists were in a better position to compete with foreign rivals now than they might be then. The result of this new proposition had not transpired when the steamer left. The impression was, that the ministry would adhere to their original proposition, and permit the corn-laws to continue in force, as modified, for the full time first named.

The passage of Peel's new commercial policy through the House of Lords, is almost placed beyond a doubt. It will be a bitter pill for the upper House to swallow, but it will not dare to refuse the dose. The opposition have cause for congratulation that it is no worse, as there is very little doubt but that the ministry could have carried through the lower house, by a large majority, a bill for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws.—The monopolists have, through the magnanimity and liberality of the Premier, longer breathing time than the majority of the representatives of the people would have given, had they been called upon to shorten it. They have three years more to live, according to the provisions of the present bill; but within that three years, there may be changes in the political complexion of that country, that call for an immediate repeal of the Corn Laws.—We do not consider the Corn Laws of Great Britain, notwithstanding the three years given by Peel's new bill, as being settled even for a day.—It is evident that the opposition are not satisfied with the length of time given for the existence of the modified restrictions, and will not rest untill a total and speedy repeal is consumated. Should this session of Parliament pass over without accomplishing any more than has already been realized, the next will exhibit an increased majority in the opposition, and an increased determination to whip out every vestige of the remaining monopoly. The people of Great Britain will not be satisfied with half a loaf, when it is in their power to get a whole one. Having the representative strength, their regard for the landed interest will not prevent them from using it. They have been oppressed too long by those odious restrictions, not to make use of every increase of strength to crush, if necessary, those who have fattened upon their sufferings, to reach that free trade in breadstuffs which they have so long looked for in vain.

So far as the government and the people of Great Britain are concerned, this settlement of this exciting question is a matter of the first importance; but we do not believe that the people of this country are going to be so much benefitted by the modification or the total repeal of the duties upon corn, as many in England and on this side of the Atlantic imagine. There appears to be, however, a great difference of opinion upon the subject in both countries. The reduction of duties upon American provisions and products of the dairy, is of much more importance than the modifications in the tariff in relation to breadstuffs. A repeal of the duties upon corn admitted into the ports of Great Britain, gives us an uncertainty for a certainty. We have an outlet for our flour through the Canadas which enables us to compete successfully, although to a limited extent, with the grain growing contries of the continent of Europe. A repeal of the corn laws deprives us of the privileges we now enjoy of exporting our grain to Great Britain through her colonies. We shall refer to this subject at more length than our space will at present permit.

The arrival of the packet ship from this port, with the correspondence of the Secretary of State and the British Minister, upon the Oregon question, and the unqualified refusal of the government of the United States to refer that matter to arbitration in any shape, or to any party or power, created considerable excitement in political circles, and much speculation in the public mind as to its effect in parliament. As the correspondence was received only two days before the steamer left, there was not sufficient time for any public demonstration in relation to the matter, and we are, therefore, left completely in the dark as to the effect of that movement.

Our advices, commercially, are very interesting, but not very satisfactory. The railway revulsion has been much greater than contemplated, and its effect upon commercial affairs had been very serious. Several large failures had taken place in London, and the money market was in a very contracted condition. The embarrassments existing among the commercial classes were of such an alarming character that the most serious results were anticipated. We fear the railway revulsion will be more fatal in its effect than the greatest alarmist contemplated, and that the money market will be so restricted that business generally must suffer seriously. Its effect upon the cotton market will be seen on reference to the reports under that head.

The intelligence from India is of the most terrible character According to the advices, over thirty thousand lives were lost on both sides. Such a battle, with such a result, must have an effect hardly to be anticipated. This fresh outburst in India may probably convince England that she has about as much as she can do to manage her colonies, and her newly acquired territories, without looking to this country for any additional employment for her troops. It may possibly be that the dearly purchased victory in India has affected the character of the despatches sent out in the Hibernia to the British Minister in Washington.—Of this, however, we shall see.

New York Herald.

Arrivals at the Carolina Hotel since last Thursday.

W D Icks,	Philadelphia	R M Bacon,	New York
Armstrong,	Onslow	W L Bowing,	Charleston
J A Everett,	do	A Atkins,	New York
T Flitner,	Pittston	A B Wile,	Charlston S C
Capt Hunt,	Portland Me	J O Mathews,	Augusta Ga
A Nixon,	New Hanover	J Womble,	Raleigh
Mr Burney,	New York	J A Averett,	Richmands N C
W Hunt,	Portland Me	W L R Heath;	Wayne N C
J McDowill,	Belen	James F Allen,	Brunswick
W K Prousenbary,	Sloop	J G McDougold,	Bladen
F W Scott,	New Hanover	Capt Fleming,	
D Scarlton,	Mails	W B Wiley,	Charleston
G Bloomerville,	New York	J D Mathews,	Augusta Ga
W Carnel,	New Hanover	W Jordan,	Brunswick
J Caswell,	Wayne N C		

Arrivals at the Hanover House since last Thursday.

J Grant,	Ala	W H Lavyre,	do
H Cowin,	N C	N H Brunner,	do
H Hodge,	do	N M Hill,	do
B Austin,	do	Isaac Hilman,	Va
W Houston,	do	S Baldwin,	N C
J Hill,	do	J James,	do
D S B Evans,	do	S Shadwick,	do
B C Briggs	do	C Montague,	do
Thos Richards	do	S N Galaway,	do
J Jarrell,	do	J B Elliot,	do
H Millard,	do	W Brinkly,	do
A Tomlinson	do	Dr J H Hicks,	do
J Doughty,	do		

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—March 21.

In making our accustomed inquiries yesterday, relative to the business operations of the week, we were gratified to learn that there has been a decided improvement in the demand for Dry Goods, and the leading articles comprised under the head of Groceries. The Spring trade in Dry Goods, has opened under more favorable auspices than the preceding year, and a heavy business is now being done; and it will be seen, on reference to our remarks below, that the Grocers generally have been actively engaged since our last.

Rice—There was a fair demand for this article at the close of the last and in the early part of the present week and at the close of business on Tuesday, as stated in our semi-weekly report, purchasers had taken about 1200 tierces at full prices; since that time, however, the market has been comparatively quiet, as the sales in the last three days do not exceed 500 tierces, but prices have undergone no change, and we would refer to our quotations as a fair criterion of the market, with the remark that choice parcels are held at 4¼ a 4½. The transactions of the week have been at extremes from 3¾ to 4, the bulk of the operations at rates ranging from $3⅞ to 3⅞ per hundred. The receipts comprise 2113 tierces, and the stock on hand is estimated at 4242 tcs.

Rough Rice—There have been some offers for this article on arrival, but factors have refused to close with the offers, and the transactions have been confined to about 1000 bushels at 95 certs per bushel. The receipts of the week reach 24,000 bushels

Grain—The receipts of Corn during the week have been confined to one cargo from North Carolina, which was taken by a dealer on terms not made public, but our quotations will give a fair value of the article, according to quality; and 175 sacks Western, for the value of which we must again refer to our quotations. No Oats or Peas have been received since our last. A small lot of Hay, North River, was sold within our rates.

Flour—The transactions during the week have been limited to small lots of Western and Baltimore, in all about 400 barrels, as follows, viz: the Western at $5¼, and the Baltimore at prices ranging from $5¼ to $5½ per bbl. There is now no Western in first hands.

Bacon—There has been some inquiry for this article since our last, but the transactions, particularly in Sides and Shoulders, have been confined exclusively to Western, viz: — hhds Sides, from 6¾ to 7c; — Shoulders, 6 a 6½; and — hhds Hams, from 7½ to 9½c per lb.

Salt—Sales of Liverpool sack have been made during the week, in lots to suit purchasers, at our quotations, principally at prices ranging faom $1 05 to $1 10 per sack. There have been received, since our last. 7200 bushels Turks Island, which have been sold at our quotations, viz: 35 a 36c per bushel.

Molasses—There was a sale of some 300 bbls Louisiana, from store, a few days since, at something above 30c. The stock is very light, and is held in second hands, and we are informed that holders yesterday advanced their rates; and in fact we are privy to a sale of near 100 bbls. taken to arrive, at 32c per gal. Received since our last 20 hhds Muscovado, which were sold at 28c per gal.

NEW YORK MARKET—March 21.

Cotton—By the Hibernia, we have advices from Liverpool to 3d, and from Havre to 1st inst. At Liverpool, after the departure of the steamer of 4th ult, that market was depressed, and in the absence of speculation, the quantity offering greatly exceeding the demand, considerable sales were made at a reduction of ⅛d, but subsequently became firmer, and closed only ⅛d per lb below the rates current a month previous. The sales for the week ended 13th ult, were 30,060 bales; 20th, 27,040; 27th, 32,800; and to 3d inst, 16,000, with some on speculation. Fair Upland was quoted 4¼d; fair Orleans, 4¾d; and fair Mobile, 4⅞d. Stock, 809,000 bales, against 786,000 bales last year; of American, 553 000, being 13,000 more than last season. At Havre, during the two weeks ended 28th ult, 19,361 bales changed hands; at the beginning the demand was active, partly speculative, and prices advanced f.1 a f.3; subsequently they receded f.1 a f.1.50; but at the close there was more firmness, and some improvement obtained. Stock, 37,649 bales.

In this market, Wednesday and Thursday, there was a fair demand from spinners and speculators, and very full prices were obtained; yesterday, there was nothing of moment done, and although the attention has been more directed to the short receipts at the Southern ports than to Foreign advices, still those advices being more unfavorable than were expected, a pause is the consequence, and some decline will have to be submitted to, before sales are made to any extent. We leave our quotations until sales are made to test the market.

Naval Stores—The market for all the articles under this head, continues very dull, and with the exception of 500 bbls city made Rosin, at 90 cts, no transactions of any importance have come to our knowledge. We quote Turpentine, $3, without sales. The Foreign advices continue unfavorable.

Rice—The recent advices from Europe, have thus far had but little effect on our market; prices are firm, and have been fully maintained, but have not advanced in consequence of the news. The entire sales since Saturday last amount to about 800 tcs and 170 bbls, at $3 37½ for ordinary broken, to $4 45 for some of the best, all cash; including one very choice parcel at $4 56¼. The stock is considerably reduced.

Salt—An invoice of 1047 sacks Liverpool coarse and fine, has been disposed of at our quotations, $1 10 a $1 30.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 3, 1846.

Naval Stores—Nothing done in Turpentine for a month past; a parcel was offered by auction last week, but no buyers appeared; its value is quite uncertain. Rosin has been sold at the reduced price of 3s per cwt; 3000 bbls were offered at auction 26th ult, but withdrawn, no offer being made.

Rice—Continues in much the same position; 15,000 bags sold at 14s to 15s 9d for good to fine bold grained, and 13s to 14s 6d per cwt for good broken.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 3, 1846.

Naval Stores—Only a trifling business in Tar. During the past month there have been several arrivals of rough Turpentine; prices are 10s 6d to 11s 6d for old to fine new quality. Spirits are reduced in value, without causing an increased demand.

Provisions—Quiet, the trade awaiting the result of the proposed alteration in duties.

Rice—Is in more demand, and the market not fully supplied. Cleaned Carolina is in request at 30s a 34s per cwt.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Feb'y 28, 1846.

Rice—Nothing has been done in Carolina, of which our stock is but 500 tcs. We quote prices as before, f.34 a f.37.

CIRCULAR.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of C. D. ELLIS & Co. was dissolved by limitation on the 21st inst. E. J. LUTTERLOH alone is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

The Commission business will hereafter be continued by both, on their individual account. They may be found in the same office.

They beg to tender their thanks to their friends, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and hope by diligent attention to business, to merit the continuance of those favors.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

Wilmington, March 27, 1846.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bacon—Hams,	8	a	8½
Middlings,	7½	a	7½
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	7½
Western,	—	a	—
Beeswax,	25	a	27
Butter,	14	a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
Corn,	60	a	00
" Meal,	70	a	75
Coffee,	8	a	9
Cotton,	5	a	6½
Candles, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	26	a	30
Feathers,	30	a	33
Flour,—Canal,	7 00	a	0 00
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 75
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	90	a	1 00
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	8	a	
Western,		a	
Lime, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
Lumber—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	13 00		14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	11 50	a	12 00
wide, do.	6 25	a	7 00
Scantling,	5 50	a	6 00
Timber,	4 00	a	6 00
Molasses, W. I.	20	a	23
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	4 50
Nails,	4½	a	5
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.	3 50	a	3 55
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard,	half price		
Tar,		a	1 65
Pitch,	1 25	a	1 37½
Resin No. 1,	1 55	a	2 50
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	45	a	00
Sp. Turpt.	57	a	60
Oil, Sperm,		a	1 00
Pease, Ground,	—	a	—
Black eye,	65		70
Cow,	60	a	65
Pork,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	14 50	a	15 00
Prime,		a	12 50
fresh,	5 00	a	5 50
Rice,	4 00	a	4 25
rough, bush	1 10	a	1 20
Salt, Turks Island, bushel	45	a	50
Liverpool, sack,	1 10	a	1 15
Soap,	4	a	5½
Shingles, country,	1 50	a	2 00
contract,		a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	32	a	33
Gin,	31	a	33
Whiskey,	27	a	31
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O.bbl. rough,	15 —	a	16 —
dressed,			00 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 —	a	10 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
Sugar, West India,	7½	a	8½
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
Tallow,	7	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	1 "	"
" " Boston,	1 "	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 35 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

Naval Stores, to Boston 40c, to Philadelphia 35 cents per bbl.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 26.

NAVAL STORES—Since we made up our review on Thursday last, Turpentine has undergone a sudden change. Sales were made up to Monday last at $4 for soft, and $2 for hard, and one small lot was disposed of at the above prices in the morning of the latter day, (Monday.) But after the transfer of this one lot it immediately receded to $3 55, for soft, and $1 80 for hard.—And sales have been made since that time at prices ranging from $3 50 to $3 55 for soft, and $1 75 to $1 80 for hard. We can only account for the fall in this article, by the unfavorable news from Europe, and the reduction of prices in New York; for it is a well known fact, that nearly all the Turpentine has been brought to market, that will reach here before the new crop begins to come in. We quote as the market price to-day, $3 55 for soft and $1 80 for hard. Some think the price will again go up. How far this opinion will be sustained we think greatly depends upon the distillers of this place; whether they can afford to operate at an advance in prices. There is little or none on the market to-day. In Spirits of Turpentine we have heard of no transaction, but we have lowered our first figure, as holders seem disposed to come down to that mark. No transaction in Rosin to report. Tar—last sales $1 55.

LUMBER AND TIMBER—The market has been well supplied with these articles during the past week, and prices have ranged at 11 50 a $12 for river Flooring boards, Wide boards 6 25 a $7, Scantling at 5 50 a $6, Timber at 4 a $6, according to quality. Some superior lots have commanded higher rates—but at the same time, the bulk of the article has been disposed at our quotations.

BACON—The market continues well supplied with this article with little or no change as to prices. A sale at auction of 6000 lbs. Sides, N. C., at 7⅞ a 7¼ cents. See quotations for state of the market.

CORN—A cargo of 1500 bushels North county is all that has arrived since our last report, which was taken by a dealer at 60 cents, cash.

SUGAR—None arrived. See quotations.

MOLASSES—A cargo of Cuba, in first hands, held at 20 cents; prime Cuba is held at 23c.

SALT—No arrivals. See quotations.

MACKEREL—Dull—150 bbls received this week.

LIQUORS—A sale of 50 bbls old Apple Brandy at 40c.

LIME—No arrivals.

COFFEE—Sales of Rio at 8¾ cents by quantity. None now in first hands, held at 9c. Laguira 9½c.

MARRIED.

At Floral College, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Bethea, Dr. Alfred W. Bethea, of Marion District, S. C., to Miss Flora Jane, daughter of Mr. Tristam Bethea.

In Guilford county, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. T. G. Warton, to Mrs. Malvina McNeely, daughter of the late James Donnel.

In Pittsylvania county, Va., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Wm. N. Mebane, Dr. D. C. Mebane, of Greensboro,' N. C. to Miss Susan Watkins, of Pittsylvania.

In Cabarrus, by C. N. Price, Esq., Mr. Jacob Melchor, to Mrs. Margaret Winicoff.

DIED.

In this town, on Monday last, of scarlet fever, Hiram Jeremiah, son of Nicholas N. Nixon, Esq., in the 6th year of his age.

On Monday last at the residence of her son James Moore, in Brunswick county, at the age of 74, Mrs. Rebecca Moore, widow of the late Maj. A. D. Moore.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

March 18th—schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, turpentine, to Russell & Gammell.

schr Joseph Lybrand, Teal, Richmond, Va., to master, Coal to Rail Road company.

19th—brig Relief, Sawyer, St. Thomas, 13 days, in ballast, to Russell & Gammell.

20th—schr American Eagle, Marsden, Philadelphia, to G W Davis. Merchandize to sundry persons.

schr Commerce, Morse, Onslow, turpentine, to G W Davis.

sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Shallotte, turpentine to G W Davis.

22d—brig Amethyst, Simson, Boston, to Barry & Bryant. Merchandize to sundary persons.

schr Valhalla, Chase, New Yor, to Barry & Bryant, Merchandize to sundary persons.

23d—brig J Peterson, Wilson, New York, to C D Ellis & Co. Merchandize to sundry persons.

packet schr L P Smith, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown. Merchandize to sundry persons.

schr Cassius, Eldridge, Boston, 5 days, to Barry & Bryant. Merchandize to sundry persons.

schr Middleton, Page, Middleton, N C, corn, to Brown & DeRosset.

schr Livingston, Seavy, Boston to Barry & Bryant.

24th—Br brig Victoria, Clements, St Thomas, in ballast, to G W Davis.

packet schr (new) Emma Louisia, Boone, Philadelphia, to Brown & DeRosset. Merchandize to sundry persons.

schr Phenix, Brown, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

Schr. Cygnet, Kinney, New York, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

March 20th—brig Champlain, Anderson, Kingston, Jamaica, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Monsoon, Moslander, Philadelphia, by J Mulock.

schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Express, Hatchell, Onslow, by Brown & DeRosset.

24th—Barque Saranac, Carlton, New Orleans, by J Hathaway & Son.

25th—brig Stephen G Bass, Spates, Boston, by E Dickinson.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Murch, New York, by G. W. Davis.

25th.—Schr. Commerce, Moore, Little River, by G. W. Davis.

Schr. Ellen, Edwards, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis.

Schr. American Eagle, Manden, for Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis.

26—schr Valhalla, Chase, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

brig Nompariel, Pope, New Bedford by Russell & Gammell.

schr W S Pickett, from Charleston, for Washington N C, loaded with salt, in attempting to make a harbor at Smithville, got ashore at the main bar and bilged in an honr. Crew reached shore in safety.

The schr Ticonic, from this port for Texas with emigrant passengers, arrived at Matagorda on the 26th ult, in 21 days.

SMITHVILLE, March 23d, 1846.

The undersigned takes pleasure in stating to the public, that he had been long afflicted with a complication of diseases, viz: Liver Complaint, Affection of the Spleen and Lungs, together with Dropsy and Piles, and that he had lingered for many months under the treatment of his family Physician without any appearent benefit, and that after a consultation with another eminent gentleman of the profession, he pronounced my case hopeless, and said I could live but a few days. I was then induced by the persuasions of my friends to call in Doctor J. T. SCHONWALD, (I did so, not that I had any hope myself, but for their gratification,) who made me an early visit and rendered me almost immediate relief And after following his prescriptions for a few weeks, I found myself entirely relieved from the above diseases. As these are facts which can be testified to by all my neighbors, who never expected to see me rise from my bed, I deem it but justice to Doctor Schonwald and the public to make them known.

S. A. LASPEYRE.

March 27th, 1846. 28-tf.

INSPECTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been re-appointed Inspectors of

NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,

at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover, take this method of informing their country friends and Turpentine makers generally, that they are exactly ready to attend to all Inspection with which they may be favored, both for town and country. JOHN S. JAMES,

M27 28-1y P. M. WALKER.

Alfred Alderman

ADOPTS this method of informing the public that he has received from the County Court the appointment of

Inspector of Naval Stores.

He respectfully solicits patronage, and promises punctuality and fidelity in all business entrusted to his care.

M27. 1846 28 tf

LOST.

IN Wilmington, in February, 1845, by Jonathan Lees, one accepted order on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road Company for four dollars and fifty cents. Also, one note for three hundred dollars, due the 1st January, 1845, vs. E. B. Dudley, President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road Company, payable to W. W. Parker, for which I forewarn all persons from trading for such claims. W. W. PARKER.

M27, 1846 25 6t

RICE—60 Casks fresh best, prime quality, for sale by G W DAVIS.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—*Daily Expected.*
10 casks Bacon Sides,
125 kegs Lard,
700 bushels Corn, in sacks,
100 barrels Rectified Whiskey, for sale by
M27 G W DAVIS

CHEAP GOODS!

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the sale of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the planters of Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs. WM. R. LARKINS.
JAS. L. CORBETT.

Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned gives notice, that no accounts contracted for the Hanover House will in future be paid, unless expressly and positively made by himself, or orders given over his own signature. JNO. S. JAMES.

March 27th, 1846. 28-3t

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE subscribers have determined to sell ICE so as to induce every person to use it. All disposed to patronize us, can be supplied in whatever quantity they may want, at a HALF CENT per pound, every morning, from the Ice House. And for the better accommodation of families, we have issued TICKETS, which can be had at Shaw's Drug Store. We are prepared to deliver Ice as soon as it may be wanted. The Ice House will be opened regularly, every morning, from the first day of April. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to. SHAW & REPITON.

March 27th, 1846. 28-3t

Classical School.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Wilmington & vicinity, that the second term of this institution will commence on Monday March 24th, 1846, at the Masonic Hall. Pupils will be instructed in all the various branches preparatory to entering any class in College. The School will be continued at Smithville during the Summer. Those wishing to apply, may see him either at the Hall, or Mrs. Hill's boarding house, where farther particulars and the best of references will be given.

Terms per quarter of eleven weeks.

Common English branches, $7 00
Higher English branches and the Classics, 10 00

FRANKLIN WEBSTER, A. B.

March 20 1846 27-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

February Term, 1846.

Charles McNorten, guardian, to James Monroe McNorten and others. vs. The heirs of John Westbrook. } Petition for partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at our next Court, to be held at Whiteville on the second Monday in May next, then and there to answer said petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard expartee as to them.

Teste, Wm. MILLICAN, Clerk.

M20, 1846 27 6t

CHARLES BARR

CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second, where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

got up under his own superintendance, expressly for the Southern market These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of colors, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.

In addition to his old stock of

Ready-made Clothing

he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS. Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate.

Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgment.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.

BLOOMSBURY.

THIS well known, full blooded Stallion, will stand the ensuing spring at my Stables, at the Rock Spring, at $3 and $5, and $10 to insure. DAVID THALLY.

M20, 1846 27-4t

A GOOD CHANCE.

THE undersigned, in consequence of declining health, offers for sale the office of the Clarksville Herald. He has been advised by Medical gentlemen to pursue a more active life, and in order to do so, a bargain in the Herald may be had. The paper has been in operation not more than nine months, and such has been its patronage, that we unhesitatingly pronounce it fairly established. The amount of job work afforded by the town and adjacent country, is nearly sufficient to keep up the office, to say nothing of the advertising, which will show for itself. But we would remark, that we have charged on our book for advertising alone, for the time we have been in operation, the snug little sum of Two Hundred Dollars.

The Press is a Washington patent, (iron) cost $250 in New York—the Roller working in the rear—nearly new. The Types are sufficient to print a paper the size of the Richmond Enquirer; together with a large assortment of fancy and job type, all of which are new. A young and spirited Democrat would do well here, by practising economy. Address the editor by letter or otherwise.

We shall continue its publication until placed into the hands of a true Republican.

W. WHITAKER, Jr.

Clarksville, M20, 1846.

☞Our brethren of the press, with whom we exchange, will confer a favor by giving the above one insertion in their respective papers.

NOTICE!!

WE have just received
10 hhds superior Muscovado Molasses,
10 " Porto Rico do
40 bags Rio Coffee, 60 kegs Nails,
30 bbls Canal Flour,
10 half bbls Canal [illegible],
30 bbls Fayetteville [illegible],

An assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of Round Shaves; Hatchets; Turpentine and Timber Axes; Coopers' Tools, &c. &c.

M6] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

[illegible] ARRIVES—

[illegible] arrived.
[illegible] Molasses, in good order, and for sale by
M27 G W DAVIS

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at the March Term, 1846, of New Hanover County Court, taken administration of the estate of Anthony D. Bordeaux, dec'd, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred of a recovery.

GEORGE DAVIS, Adm'r.

March 13, 1846 28-3t

Administrator's Sale.

ON Thursday, the 2d day of April next, will be sold at the residence of the late Anthony D. Bordeaux, in New Hanover county, all the *Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Provisions, &c. &c.*,

belonging to his estate, on a credit of six months; purchasers giving bond with good security, according to law.

At the same time all the *NEGROES* belonging to the estate will be hired out until the first January, 1847. GEO. DAVIS, Adm'r.

March 13, 1846 28-3t

For Sale.

THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, (near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city) consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 26 inches diameter, 3 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gitts, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

Fire Insurance.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

M13. [26-1y] KELLY & McCALEB.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at auction, on Thursday, 2d April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Shaw's corner, a valuable female slave.

J. & E. ANDERSON, Ex'rs.

March 13, 1846 26-3t

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES T. MORRIS would respectfully inform the Timber and Lumber getters of North Carolina, that he has been elected a Timber and Lumber Inspector for the town of Wilmington, and he respectfully solicits the custom of the makers of these articles. He believes from his knowledge of the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

March 13, 1846 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

The North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer will copy three weeks and forward accounts to this office.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the int rests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES ALDERMAN would inform his friends in the surrounding country that he has been elected a TIMBER and LUMBER INSPECTOR for the town of Wilmington. He would respectfully solicit at the hands of the Timber and Lumber makers of North Carolina, a share of their patronage.

He hopes by doing justly, both by the buyer and seller, and by promptness and industry to please those who may confide their business to him.

M20, 1846 27-3t*

CADDIS B. LUCK'S

NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,

Basement Rooms, under Eagle, corner of Mills and 13th streets—Richmond, Va.

Drawings received every day at 1 o'clock.

UNPARELLELED LUCK AT LUCK'S
Lucky Office.

The cry is—what's the matter? The answer is—the people have found out all prizes are in the hands of "LUCK."

The following GRAND SCHEMES are presented to my friends of North Carolina, and all others who are in want of "MONEY."

Days on which the drawings of the following Schemes will be received at my office:

THE GRAND SCHEME

For Friday, the 27th—Pokomoke class 58.

$12,000! 4,000! &c.

Tickets $4, halves 2, quarters 1.

For Saturday the 21st.—Pokomoke class 58.

$8,000! 2,000, &c.

Tickets $2, halves 1; quarters 50 cents.

Also, Pokomoke class 57; Capitals 12,000, 4,000, &c.

Tickets $4, halves 2, quarters 1.

For Monday, 23d.

$30,000! 12,000! 100 of 1,000!

Grand consolidated Lottery, Class No 12, to be drawn on Saturday, March 21st, 1846. 75 Nos., 12 drawn.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2,500
1 " of	12,000	1 " of	2,133
1 " of	6,000	100 " of	1,000
1 " of	5,000	50 " of	500
1 " of	4,000	63 " of	300

Tickets $12, halves 6, quarters 3.

A certificate of 25 Wholes costs $135 00
A certificate of 25 Halves costs 67 50
A certificate of 25 Quarters costs 33 90

$13,000! 15,000! 100 of 1,000!

Grand consolidated Lottery, Class No. 13, to be drawn on Saturday, March 14th, 1846. 75 Nos., 13 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$5,000
1 " of	15,000	1 " of	3,000
1 " of	7,500	1 " of	2,364

Tickets $12, halves 6, quarters 3.

A certificate of 26 Wholes will be sent for $143 40
A certificate of 26 Halves will be sent for 71 70
A certificate of 26 Quarters will be sent for 35 85

☞Persons from the country visiting the city, should bear in mind that some of the above splendid prizes are in the hands of "LUCK," and if they want money, they should address their orders to C. B. LUCK.

Persons ordering by the package in any of the above can deduct the price of three tickets.

The tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to Luck will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

I have every day Lotteries from 1 to 20 dollars, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand.

The drawings sent when requested to all who order from me.

On all letters containing Cash or Prize Tickets, the postage or which need not be paid. C. B. LUCK.

March 13th, 1846. 26

From the Evening Post.

TO JOHN BULL.

I wonder, John, if you forget, some sixty years ago,
When we were very young, John, your head was white as snow,
You did'nt count us much, John, and thought to make us run,
But found out your mistake, John, one day at LEXINGTON;
And when we asked you in, John, to take a cup of tea,
Made in old Boston harbor, John, the TEA POT OF THE FREE,
You did'nt like the party, John, it was'nt quite select,
Some aborigines were there you did'nt much expect;
You did'nt like their manner John, you could'nt drink their tea,
You thought it got into their heads, and made them quite too free;
But you became quite tipsey (John, you drink a little still)
The day you march'd across the Neck, and ran down BUNKER HILL,
You acted just like mad, John, and were tumbled o'er and o'er,
By your stalwart Yankee son, John, who handled half a score,
But now I hope you're sober, John,—you're quite too fat to run,
You hav'nt "got the legs" now, you had at BENNINGTON;
You had some corns upon your feet, CORNWALLIS, that was one,
That made you at the YORK TOWN fight so lame you could'nt run;
You *tried enough* I will admit, and threw away your gun,
And told a man to hold your sword, his name was WASHINGTON.
Another much-loved spot, John, has sweet associations,
When you were going down to York, to see your rich relations;
The "Dutchman of the Mohawk," anxious to entertain,
Put up some "GATES" that stopped you, John, on SARATOGA'S plain.
That hill you must remember, John, 'tis high and very green,
We mean to have it lithograph'd, and send it to your queen.
I know you love that hill, John, you dream of it o'nights,
The name it bore in "'76" was simply BEMIS HEIGHTS.
Your old friend ETHAN ALLEN, of Continental fame,
Who called you to surrender in "the Great Jehovah's name."
You recognized the "Congress" then, authority most high,
The man he called so early, John, and rid you of FORT TI.
I know you'll grieve to hear it, John, and feel quite sore and sad,
To learn that ETHAN'S dead and gone; yet still there's many a lad
That's growing in his highland home, as fond of guns and noise,
And gets up quite as early, John, these brave "Green Mountain boys."
"Oh, no, we never mention it," we think it, quite unlucky.
The day you charged the cotton bags and got into Kentucky.
I thought you knew geography, but misses in their teens
Will tell that "Old Kentucky" was that day below Orleans.
The "beauty" on that day, John, was some distance from the bags,
And did you get the "booty," John? somehow my memory flags,
I rather think you made a "swap," I've got it in my head,
That instead of gold and silver, John, you took it in cold lead.
Though "mistress of the ocean," you could'nt rule the lakes,
There were some GANDERS in your fleet, but, John, you had no "DRAKES."
You had enough good spirits there, you drank both hock and sherry,
But, John, you could'nt stand our fare, you could'nt take our PERRY.
"We make them all so" yet, John, on land and on the seas,
We took this little continent on purpose to be free.
Our eagle's free, and loves to soar, he cannot bear a cage,
His talons scratch'd the lion's back, and set him in a rage,
Our glorious stars are sparkling bright, increasing year by year,
Supported by a million hearts that never knew a fear.
Our children lisp it in their prayers, 'tis carried o'er the sea,
Dost hear it, John? it thunders there, "we're children of the free."
Free as our sires of '76—as bold, as brave, as true,
To worship God and keep the land, we took, dear John, from you;
To keep our flag free on the land, unsullied on the wave,
Until the last bright star shall set on the last freeman's grave.
I thought your memory I'd refresh, you like old things and times,
So those events to please you, I have tumbl'd into rhymes,
And don't forget your old tried friends, because you're now the Ton,
But, John, just think of '76—and give up OREGON.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

February Term, 1846.

James Moore, executor of James Moore, deceased.

vs.

Jane Moore, Thomas O. Moore, James King, guardian of minor heirs of Walter O. Moore, deceased, John T. Moore and wife, Curtis Thompson and wife, Benjamin Brothers and wife, Harriet O. Moore, and Henry N. Moore.

IT appearing that Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, guardian of minor heirs of Walter O Moore, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State; Ordered, by this Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for the said Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, guardian, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Sampson, in Clinton, on the third Monday in May next, and show cause why the last will and testament of James Moore, dec'd, shall not be admitted to solemn and final probate.

Witness, T. I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Clinton, the 3rd Monday in February, A. D., 1846, and 70th year of American Independence. T. I. FAISON, C. C. C.

March 6, 1846 25-6t

TO MERCHANTS, Physicians, and Others.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of MEDICINES DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, PAINTS, OILS' GLASS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

Confident that his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his goods.

Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered.

He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering, Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.; and Lamp Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdegris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices.

Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthen pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.

Putty of the best quality, at 2¼ cts. per lb., out of bladders, and 3 cents per lb. in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city.

J. W. W. GORDON, *Druggist.*

No. 172 West Pratt st., a few doors from Light st., and opposite the Balt.. & Ohio R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

Baltimore, ebruary 18, 1846 24-3m

---

50 BBLS Apple Brandy, 75 do. Whiskey. or sale by C. D. ELLIS & CO.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following articles received by recent arrivals:

25 bags prime Rio Coffee;	50 boxes Soap;
12 bbls prime P R Sugar;	10 bbls Mess Pork;
4 hhds P R Molasses;	12 casks of Cheese;
50 half bbls super Canal Flour;	3 boxes Tobacco;
10 bbls super Canal Flour;	40 bbls Whiskey;
5 boxes Sperm Candles;	10 bbls Gin;
10 boxes Mould Candles;	
10,000 Segars, various qualities;	
10 boxes Table Salt, (60 cases in a box,)	

together with an assortment of domestics.

F13 22 JOHN S. RICHARDS.

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

Just Received.

20 DOZEN Steel Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,

40 cast Ploughs, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, extra Bars and Shears,

6 dozen "Collins" boxing Axes,

6 " " Kentucky do

12 " Georgia long Bitts,

4 " Ames' Spades and Shovels,

A general assortment of Cooper's Tools.

ALSO.

30 bags Laguira Coffee,

50 " Rio do

10 " Java do

25 " St. Domingo Coffee,

2 hhds best St. Croix Sugar,

2 " " Porto Rico do

Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,

Cheese, Tea, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, &c.

J23] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do	Subpœnas
do do	Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
		To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Teacher	1	To Ladies	6
To Grocers	2	Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124.687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician.

HAS on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines, ever offered to the public.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., D26, 1845. 15-3m

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

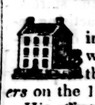
For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

HANOVER HOUSE.



THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "HOUSE," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.

Sept 19, 1845 22-tf

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do. Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.

Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.

Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz.

Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed,
do Loaf, } Woolsey's best.
do Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds
Sperm Candles,
Tallow do } all sizes,
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
Cincinnati Whisker,
Port, Maderia, and Champagne Wines,
Pure juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Plums, Pine apples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomatto, Mushroon, and Walnut Catsups,
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish, Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,

For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel.

Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.

D5.

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
	80 kegs White Lead
40 brls do. do Pork	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	40 M Segars, assorted
25 brls Whiskey	SADDLERY
20 do Rum	Smoked Beef & Tongues
20 do Brandy	Oils and Paints
10 do Gin	Fine Liquors
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.
10 casks Cheese	

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N28 11-tf

H. S. KELLY, MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON,

AT HIS OLD STAND

IN MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

a'l of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

Outfitting Department,

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for CASH.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to. H. S. KELLY, Market st.,

Peirson's old stand.

Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of **R. O. HHD. STAVES** of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 17th, 1845.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

OUTCALT'S SNUFF.

10 HALF barrels in Bladders.

Just received and for sale by

6] BARRY & BRYANT.

Cornelius Heyers, FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

Hats and Caps,

got up expressly for this market, and warranted for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of *Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Moleskin, Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats*, of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of

CAPS;

Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.

***Leather Hat* Cases**

of every style; common do.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and **Wool Hats**, very cheap, by the dozen.

Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Merchants furnished at New York prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon Skins. October 24, 1845. 6-tf

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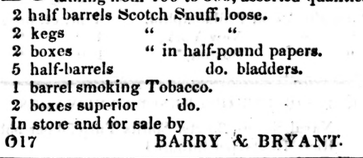
To the Riding and Travelling Community.



THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES---BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

Tobacco, *Snuff* & Cigars.

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities

2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " "
2 boxes " in half-pound papers.
5 half-barrels do. bladders.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
2 boxes superior do.

In store and for sale by

O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Swayne—Dr. Sir I feel it a debt of gratitude due you—and a duty to the afflicted generally—to offer my humble testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginia, alias Wild Cherry, or rather of its medicinal virtues. Some three years since I was violently attacked with cold and inflammation of the lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast and head, a very considerable discharge of offensive mucus from the lungs, frequent from them especially upon changes of weather however slight. At first, I felt no alarm about my condition, but was pretty soon convinced, that I was rapidly going into consumption; I grew daily weaker, and at length, was scarcely able to walk about, or speak above a whisper, such was the exceeding weakness of my lungs. During this time I had tried various preparations and prescriptions, but found no relief—growing all the time worse.—Just here I was advised and persuaded by a dear friend in Wilmington to make trial of your Syrup of Wild Cherry; I must confess that previously, I had been prejudiced against patent medicines, and am still against those coming out of the hands of empirics. but understanding your claims to the profession and practice of medicine, and having implicit faith in the say so of every friend, I forthwith purchased of Dr. Shaw, one of your Agents, a few bottles and commenced its use. My disease at this time, was of 20 or 24 months standing, consequently was deeply seated. It therefore, required time and a number of bottles to effect a cure in my case; I found, however, considerable relief from the use of the first 4 or 5 bottles. But being a public speaker, I frequently attempted to preach with my increasing strength and health, and thereby ruptured those vessels that had already began to heal; in this way, doubtless, my cure was greatly retarded. In consequence of acting thus imprudently I had to use 12 or 15 bottles before I was perfectly restored. I have no question a much smaller number of bottles would have made me sound but for the above indiscretion. The syrup allayed the feverish habit, done away the distressing cough, put a stop to the discharge of matter from the lungs. and gave them, and the entire system, good health. Thanks be to God, who is the source of all health, and to Dr. Swayne for it, I would recommend this Syrup to all persons who may be effected with colds, cough or consumption, I verily believe, it will cure consumption in the first and second stages, and in the last. will give ease and prolong life. It is an excellent medicine in cases of whooping cough, and is so very pleasant to the taste, that children will cry for it. I have deferred offering this Certificate till now, for the purpose of being perfectly satisfied with the permanency of the cure, and now that I feel perfectly well, I offer it with pleasure.

Duplin County N. C. } J. P. JORDAN.
Dec. 13th, 1845. }

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many 'Balsams' and 'Mixtures' of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be 'false,' by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are 'strictly true,' and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

WM. SHAW, Agent.

F13 22-1y Wilmington N. C.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Deguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and completestock of genuine Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscillaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

J. LEONARD, BLACK-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establishment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Edged Tools, Ploughs, &c. &c., in a substantial and neat manner.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.

WILMINGTON, January 30, 1846. 26-1y

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by

J30, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by

J9 .] Wm. COOKE.

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER woul respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sintas, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of BOARDERS. His rooms are neat and airy. His table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial. G. W. STYRON.

Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1846 22-tf

Daniel Cromley, BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

M. VASSAR & CO'S *PALE AMBER ALE.*

IN hhds., bbls. and half-barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by

O17, [5-4tiotf] D. W. WOOD.

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,

Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix.

LIFE INSURANCE,

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845

THE subscriber has now landing from schrs. J. D. Jones and Excellent, the following articles of merchandize, which he offers for sale low for cash or approved city paper.

50 bags Rio Coffee, 25 bbls Sugar,
75 boxes Soap, (various qualities,)
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do Adamantine do
10 do Mould do No 6,
5 do do do No 5,
5 do do do No 4,
4 hhds Porto Rico Molasses
40 barrels, } Superfine Ca Flour,
10 half do }
1 barrel Powdered Sugar,
1 box Loaf do
3 bags Brazil do
10 bbls N. Y. S. Mess Pork,
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 46 do Herrings,
20 bbls American Brandy,
25 do Whiskey,
5 do N. E. Rum,
5 do Cider,
5 do Apple Brandy,
4 baskets Champagne.

Together with an assortment of Segars, Tobacco, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Ginger, Sugar, Soda Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Hollowware, &c. &c. Also an invoice of domestics, comprising Sheeting, Shirting, Calicoes, Satinetts, &c.

Also Daily Expected.

200 bales Hay, prime N. R.
45000 Bricks. JNO. S. RICHARDS,
N28. Water street.

Temperance Notices.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

51-12m

A Card.

THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have conferred on him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the *MERCHANT TAILORING* business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who, he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.

V. R. PEIRSON.

sept 19, 1845 1-tf

NOTICE.

OWING to the very high prices of provender, we are compelled to raise our price of STABLEAGE, and HORSE FEED, to the following stated prices, viz:

Horse feed, per day, $1 00
do do per month, $15 00

H. R. NIXON,
DAVID THALLY.

Dec 19, 1845. 14-tf

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply o

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description, which he offers for sale lower than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Boots and Slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell CHEAPER than such goods have ever been offered in this market.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest styles.

ALSO—A large supply of

NEGRO BROGANS,

very cheap. JAS. PUNDERFORD.

Dec. 12, 1845. 49-y.